

Published on Monday, October 1 to May 31, except in weeks in which there is a legal or School holiday (Election Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Easter Sunday, Decoration Day). Place of Publication, Barnard College, New York City. In United States of America, \$2.00 per volume; elsewhere, \$2.50. Address all communications to Charles Knapp, at 1737 Sedgwick Avenue, New York City. Entered as second-class matter, November 18, 1907, at the Post Office, New York, N. Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized June 28, 1918.

VOL. XXII, No. 1

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1928

WHOLE No. 585

—JUST PUBLISHED—

Progress Tests in Latin

*An entirely new book of tests based on the
"everlasting fundamentals" of Latin teaching*

By

B. L. ULLMAN

*Professor of Latin
University of Chicago*

A. W. SMALLEY

*Hyde Park High School
Chicago, Illinois*

HERE are 73 tests covering all phases of Latin and offering a most dependable means of checking progress. They are divided into seven groups, namely, Vocabulary, Vocabulary and Sentence, Form, Syntax, Derivatives and Word Study, Comprehension, and Roman Civilization. Although planned to accompany the Ullman and Henry Latin books, they can be used with any textbook and in the order desired by the teacher.

"NO GREATER BOON HAS EVER BEEN GRANTED TO LATIN TEACHERS. . ."

New York
Boston
Chicago

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Dallas
Atlanta
San Francisco

Bishop, King and Helm's CICERO

Morris and Morgan's Latin Series. Edited by J. REMSEN BISHOP, Ph.D., Principal, Eastern High School, Detroit; FREDERICK ALWIN KING, Ph.D., Instructor in Latin and Greek, Hughes High School, Cincinnati; and NATHAN WILBUR HELM, A.M., Principal, Evanston (Ill.) Academy of Northwestern University.

With Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary. Text edition, \$0.60.

In Two Editions

Ten Orations and Selected Letters. 594 pages. \$1.72

Six Orations. 368 pages. \$1.40

THIS edition is issued in two forms: one containing the six orations most frequently required by Colleges for entrance,—the *Manilian Law*, the four orations against *Catiline*, and *Archias*; the other giving, in addition, the *Milo*, *Marcellus*, *Ligarius*, and *Murena*, and selections from the *Letters*. The *Murena* exhibits Cicero's powers to a generous degree, and with the *Milo* affords material for rapid reading. The selections from the *Letters* throw interesting sidelights on the personality of one of the greatest and most human of the Romans.

Grammatical principles are enunciated as far as possible, and references to Latin grammars are given. A concise Introduction treats of the life of Cicero, the Roman body politic, religious officials, the Forum, and the orations.

AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY

NEW YORK

CINCINNATI

CHICAGO

BOSTON

ATLANTA

SM. W.S.

The Classical Weekly

PUBLISHED BY
THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

EDITOR

CHARLES KNAPP

Barnard College, Columbia University

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG, Union College

WALTON B. McDANIEL, University of Pennsylvania

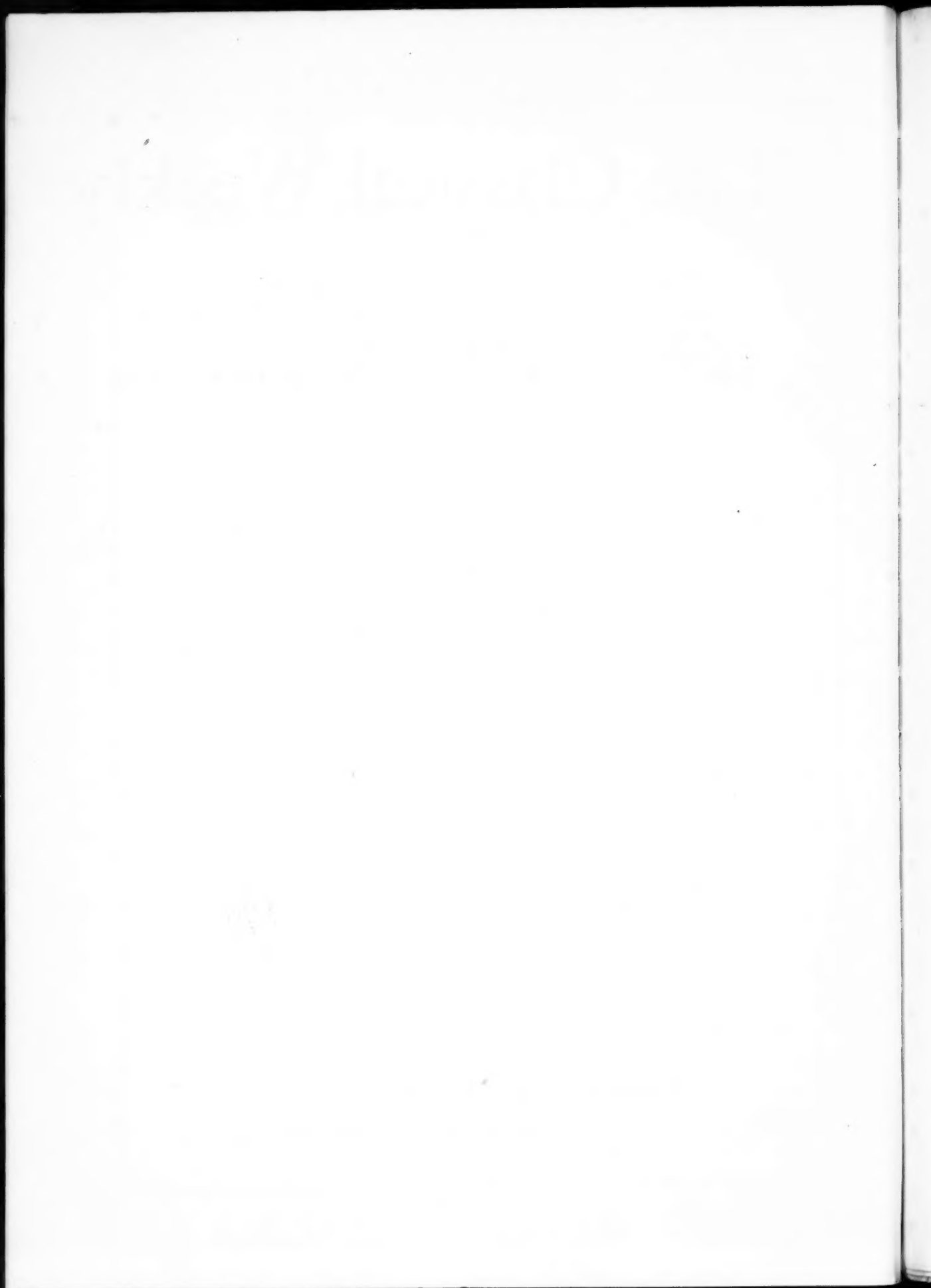
DAVID M. ROBINSON, The Johns Hopkins University

EVAN T. SAGE, University of Pittsburgh

VOLUME XXII

NEW YORK

October 1, 1928—May 20, 1929



The Classical Weekly

VOLUME XXII, No. 1

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1928

WHOLE No. 585

AN EXPLANATION AND A TRIBUTE

Elsewhere in this issue of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* will be found an account of two annual meetings of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, held at Washington, May 6-7, 1927, and at Princeton, May 18-19, 1928.

Since readers may wonder why the account of the meeting of May, 1927, was not published at an earlier date, I give the explanation here¹. From the middle of January, 1915, to January, 1926, I had a highly competent Secretary, Miss Grace E. Kemper, who was, through almost all the years of her life, a member of my household. She had known about *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* from the very day that such a paper became a possibility. She knew my ways of thought, modes of expression, ideas with respect to the paper, conceptions of its policies, and dreams of its possibilities. As a member of my household, she was always at my call (for years all the work of the Association and of the paper has been done at my house). The service which, as my Secretary, she rendered to *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* and to The Classical Association of the Atlantic States is beyond calculation. It was never possible for the Association to make her adequate financial compensation for those services.

In January, 1926, Miss Kemper became ill. Reference to her illness was made in resolutions adopted by the Association at its annual meeting held at the University of Pennsylvania, April 30—May 1, 1926. The resolutions were printed in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 19.231.

Miss Kemper's illness was of long continuance. From January to September, 1926, I carried on my own work and Miss Kemper's work as well, with such occasional assistance as I could obtain. Miss Kemper worked again in September, October, and November, 1926. From Thanksgiving time, 1926, to her death on July 4, 1927, she was unable to work.

The task of the Secretary-Treasurer of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States is of a highly complicated character. It is made more complicated by the fact that the Secretary-Treasurer is also the Business Manager of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. If it be asked why one person does both these things, the answer is simple. It is difficult, very difficult, as everybody knows, to get persons who are willing to serve, year after year—especially without compensation of any kind—in either of these two capacities. To hire competent persons to do these things is beyond the financial resources of an association like The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, and beyond the resources of a periodical like *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. On the

other hand, to combine the two offices in one person, who serves without financial reward, with concentration of the work in one place, makes for efficiency and for economy—at the expense of the person who discharges the duties of the two offices.

To find a successor to Miss Kemper has been thus far impossible. Miss Kemper was extraordinarily devoted to her work. In the first years of her service, she worked many hours a day, and, often, seven days a week. She understood that work as no other Secretary can ever understand it; no one can ever again be situated with respect to the work as she was, for so many years. She was also extremely quick, and she had an extraordinary memory for names and addresses. She was a dictaphone operator—probably one of the best in the whole United States. For years, I was privileged to dictate into the dictaphone answers to letters, addresses for Classical Associations, articles and reviews for *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* or for other periodicals, etc. Such dictation saves all the time that is consumed by dictation to a stenographer, even the most competent and quickest; it can be done, too, at any hour of the day or the night, i.e. at times when a stenographer can not be had at all. For any one who knows what he wants to say and has a proper command of language dictating into a dictaphone is as easy as talking into a telephone mouthpiece. It would take three persons, at the present time, to do the work that Miss Kemper did alone.

Readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* who are mathematically inclined can speculate about the cost of obtaining, at current prices, even one person as gifted naturally, and as finely qualified by experience, as Miss Kemper was. I am sure that the members of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, and all the other supporters of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* will agree with me that a permanent record, such as is here given, ought to be made of the services rendered by Miss Kemper to the classical cause.

What has been said will show clearly why there has been, during the last year or so, delay in certain matters connected with *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. I have, indeed, been able, during that period, as in many preceding years, to issue the paper, week by week, *nearly always*, on time. But it has not been possible for me to handle, always, manuscripts of articles and reviews, or to procure reviews of books, promptly. The situation is, however, clearing, and I not merely hope but expect to be able to take care of articles, reviews, and new books promptly in the future. In the meantime, I must ask the continued forbearance of all those who have not yet definitely had from me a statement of the disposition I plan to make of their manuscripts, and the indulgence of the publishers whose books have not been reviewed.

CHARLES KNAPP

¹Circumstances make it necessary to send to the printer the 'copy' for each issue three weeks before the day on which the issue is due to appear. Hence an account of a meeting held in May must, in any event, go over to the next volume of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*.

EDITING THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY

In casual conversations I have found various readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* deeply interested in the varied and complicated processes by which the several issues of the paper are produced. In *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 20.179, note 1 (April 25, 1927), I called attention briefly to some aspects of these processes. The conversations and various other happenings of recent date have made it seem worth while to begin this volume of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* by discussing frankly with the readers of the paper various matters connected with its publication.

I have made it a practice, year after year, to acknowledge, as speedily as possible, frequently on the very day I receive them, all manuscripts that come to my desk. Sometimes it is possible to state at once to the author that the article or the review will be published. In other cases, it is plain that the article or the review will require special consideration and study. I then notify the author that I have received his manuscript, and that I will examine it as soon as possible. Except during the last year, for reasons to which reference has been made elsewhere in this issue, I have generally been able to indicate to the author the date by which, *dis voluntibus*, he may expect to receive a definite statement of the disposition I intend to make of his paper.

An editor should begin his task of editing a manuscript, of article or review, by making it conform to the Style Sheet of his periodical. The Style Sheet of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* was published in the paper, under date of January 23, 1928 (21. 97-99). Alike in book and in periodical there ought to be uniformity in the presentation of like materials. References, for example, should be made in harmony with a definite plan. Regard for the Style Sheet of a periodical by all authors who contribute to its pages would accomplish at once two important things—it would vastly improve the article or the review, and it would in corresponding measure diminish the labors, under the best of conditions exacting, of the editor of the periodical. Wherever editors of learned periodicals gather, by accident or by design, *eandem cantilenam cantant*, i.e. they talk mournfully (and, sometimes, almost hopelessly) of the sad condition, the formlessness, (the chaos, almost) that mar many manuscripts that come to their desks. I am informed, on absolutely reliable authority, that the editor of a periodical which has nothing to do with Classics, and whose materials are presented in the main in English only, complained bitterly of the state of manuscripts submitted by scholars (?) of established reputations. This man was obliged to employ several members of a great library staff to verify the references in papers submitted to him; in one instance at least it proved to be impossible to locate hosts of references in an article which had been submitted by a man who was himself an editor of an important department in another periodical in the same general field!

In *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* 21. 92, in my article entitled *Scholarship*, I enunciated my editorial creed:

The scholar should have, as his ruling passion, the love of truth. Truth of thought, truth of the presen-

tation of thought, and truth of conduct are the prime concerns of man—the things that dignify life, and make life worth the living.

I call special attention to the words "truth of the presentation of thought".

In studying a manuscript of a review or of an article, I verify, myself, so far as lies within my power, all important statements made by the author. I compare quotations, from ancient authors or from modern books and periodicals, with the originals. In doing this I rely first on my own library. Sometimes I borrow copies of necessary books, etc., from friends or from the Columbia University Library. I have bought copies of many books primarily for the purpose of testing a review by actual examination of the book under review. I aim to have all quotations exact, accurate to the last degree, *verbatim, literatim, punctuatim*¹. Only one departure from absolute photographic accuracy is sanctioned; usually no attempt is made to reproduce varying fonts of type, aside from italics.

I aim to do a good deal more with a review than simply to make the quotations exact, important as exactness is in the world of scholarship. In this day and generation, the breadth of classical scholarship is so great that no one man can cover the entire field. Polymaths have been numerous in the classical world, in centuries gone by. I do not suppose there ever was an *omnimath* (*sil venia huic quoque verbo*). If there ever was such a personage, his day has gone by forever. But one who has been privileged to spend his days in such a city as New York, within easy reach of the most important publishing houses, and of a great University library, and who, besides all else, has had, for years, an extensive library of his own, ought to be able to make suggestions, especially in the bibliographical field, on a wide variety of subjects.

Here I will give expression to certain thoughts which have often been in my mind. One of the difficulties that beset classical study and classical teaching, primarily, of course, in the High Schools, but also very largely in the Colleges and even in the Universities, lies in the fact that so few teachers have free access to books. On the very day that I was writing this editorial I received from a young man who, a couple of years ago, was a student of mine in a Summer Session class in Vergil, a letter in which he explained why the papers on Vergil he was submitting were unsatisfactory to himself, and would prove thoroughly unsatisfactory, he felt certain, to me. He explained that he had not been able to prepare the papers while he was in residence in New York City in attendance on the Summer Session, and that in a town not more than one hundred and fifty miles from New York City, in which he has been teaching ever since, there were practically no books dealing with Vergil. I might remark that it would not have cost him more than twenty-five or thirty dollars to get the more important books which he needed for the composition of his papers, and which, if

¹By this unlicensed word I cover the whole matter of punctuation—to many, apparently, a matter of indifference, but to my mind highly important.

he were teaching Vergil, or were ever to teach Vergil, he would find absolutely essential to real understanding and real teaching of his author. I marvel, again and again and again, at the inability or unwillingness (I suspect that the latter noun is the more important of the two) of classical teachers to buy the books that they really need. It would be interesting to have a census of teachers of the Classics (and of every other subject) throughout the United States, with a view to determining how many of them possess, on the one hand, fairly good (or even fine) automobiles, and, on the other hand, do not possess helpful working libraries, containing even the books which they ought to have as absolutely necessary to the proper discharge of their daily work as teachers.

Over and over again I have been impressed by the fact that authors were unaware of the existence of certain books—books of prime importance in the field with which, as writers of articles or reviews, they were dealing. In a certain percentage of such instances, the books—or revised editions of the books—were of recent appearance. In many other instances the writers were unaware of the existence of certain books because their place of work, whether in School or in College or in University, was far removed from the great centers of publication or from the great libraries. Some eight or ten years ago a man in a College, only thirty miles from a certain University, appealed to me for information that, as a matter of fact, was easily obtainable in *The Classical Review*. When I pointed out that fact to him, he wrote back to say that there was no set of *The Classical Review*, in fact no copy of *The Classical Review*, in the library of his College or in that of the near-by University—a very ambitious University, too, by the way. He was probably not within three hundred and fifty miles of a set of *The Classical Review*. I find that many teachers are singularly unaware of the fact that many important books have reached a second or even a third edition. Such limitations of knowledge are painfully in evidence in more than one bibliography that has been published in classical books.

I think it quite within an editor's rights—not only that, but absolutely a part of his duty—to call a writer's attention to any statement which may seem to him questionable, and to invite the author to give further consideration to the matters involved. The doing of this sort of thing involves much study and a great amount of correspondence. But, to my way of thinking, a man who is not willing to face the work and the correspondence ought not to be an editor of a periodical.

When I have finished my editorial work upon the manuscript of an article or review, I frequently have the manuscript typewritten anew, or, if the 'manuscript' is in handwriting, have it typewritten. I have often done such typewriting myself—of long articles, too. I then send the original manuscript and the new version, frequently with a letter of suggestions, comments, and queries, to the author, usually with a copy of the following form letter:

I have been over your article (review) to get it ready for publication in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. To bring it into harmony with the style sheet of the paper I have made various changes. Other changes have been made for divers reasons.

Please examine the manuscript (or the retyped version) of your paper, or both new version and the original manuscript, to make sure that I have done you no harm.

Will you please answer—in pencil, on separate sheets, preferably, with proper indication of the relevancy of comments—my queries and suggestions, all of which are meant, in friendly spirit, in the interests alike of author and *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*.

Please return the manuscript (or both manuscript and new version), with your comments, etc., as soon as possible.

Experience has proven, amply, that it is impracticable to send out proofs in connection with such a weekly paper as *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. I read all proofs, myself, with care (I believe), and I promise that the article or review will appear in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* in the form it reaches by our mutual efforts.

In many instances, this form letter is sufficient in itself. In other instances a separate letter, sometimes very elaborate and lengthy, is sent, in addition, to the author².

It will be noticed that the form letter states that no proofs will be sent to the author.

In connection with the first volume, or perhaps the first two volumes, of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* a different plan was followed. Articles and reviews—in fact, all matters—were then set up in 'galleys', and a copy of the 'galley proofs' was sent to the author of article or review, with a request that the proofs be read immediately and returned at once, *together with the original manuscript*, what the printers call the 'copy'. Some contributors in those days seemed not to understand the meanings of the terms 'immediately' and 'at once'. At any rate, it was quite plain that, if proof sheets reached certain authors on a Friday or on a Saturday, they were somewhat reluctant, to put it mildly, to have their week-end recreation interrupted by the reading of galley proofs of an article or review for *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*.

Though a request was put on all the proofs, a request made by a rubber stamp with large staring letters, to the effect that 'copy' should be returned with the proofs, in many instances copy was not returned. More than once it was necessary to spend many minutes in trying to correct some manifest error in the proofs, an error due in most instances, as it turned out, to the author. Again, because of the slowness of authors, it was necessary to have a great deal of material standing in galley proofs. This the printer did not like.

In consequence of these facts, the conclusion was reached that proofs could not be sent to authors. A paper published weekly is something quite different from a monthly periodical, and something vastly different from a quarterly periodical. In the past fifteen years there have not been half a dozen instances in which authors complained that their articles had been injured in the process of printing or proof-reading.

²Occasionally, by oversight, or as the result of very special circumstances, I have not sent back to an author his manuscript.

On the other hand, in dozens of instances authors have written to praise the form in which their articles and their reviews have appeared.

It may interest many to know that only one proof of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* is ever seen. Only page proofs are seen. Those who know anything at all about the making of books will know how difficult it is to make any changes in page proofs. I spent three weeks this summer in a publishing office in Chicago. I heard over and over again, from various members of the editorial staff, sad utterances setting forth how little authors of books know about the difficulties that result when an author undertakes to change matter that is in page proofs—exactly in the form in which he submitted it, originally. Often authors wish to insert matter whose introduction would cause much ‘over-running’, as the compositors call it, and the remaking of many pages, at great cost to the publishers.

I say, with what, I trust, is at once justifiable and pardonable pride, that relatively few errors of the press have appeared, year by year, in the pages of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. Now and again, not enough material is sent to occupy fully the eight pages of a given issue. Sometimes, by good fortune, there are, in the files, awaiting publication, short notes and the like that can be inserted in the last page, or last page and a half, of such an issue. If material of this kind is not at hand, I am obliged to manufacture it myself. *I never see any proofs* of material added in this way.

One who cares to take the trouble will discover that a large percentage of all the typographical errors that are to be found in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* are concentrated on the final page, or final page and a half.

The reader who has followed the exposition to this point will see very clearly that there is nothing arbitrary or high-handed in my editing of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*. I can not accept the suggestion that has been made to me, from time to time, to the effect that an article or a review should be published exactly as it is sent in. Persons who made this suggestion have said, in effect, that the *author* of article or review is responsible, that *he* must bear the odium of any imperfections in article or review. A periodical whose editor followed this procedure would die an early death; that early death would be richly deserved. The public in general holds—rightly—the editor of a periodical responsible for glaring errors—of fact, or errors of style, or errors of tact, or errors of taste—in the periodical.

On the other hand, I have never regarded it as within an editor's rights to change, *without the consent of the author of article or review*, the author's statements, or to interfere with the free and honest expression of his views. It was this conviction that led me to develop the procedure outlined so carefully above, as the result of which article or review is sent back to the author, that he may have an opportunity to examine it and make certain that no wrong has been done by me, in

any way, to his statements, or to his views. I have had in the last three years (I limit myself to that period because I wish to be absolutely sure of my recollections) only one real dissent, by any author of article or review, from my handling of his manuscript. That protest was made by a young man whose ‘quotations’ from Latin authors were, almost without exception, marred by grievous errors. If an author should object to my editorial work, the first thing for him to do would be to discuss the matter with me. If he could not succeed in proving to me that I had done him wrong, it would be quite within his rights—not merely within his rights, but part of his duty—to withdraw the article from publication in *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY*.

I will take the space to enter into one other matter—the policy of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* with respect to reviews. Of the importance of this part of the work of a classical periodical there can be no question. It goes without saying that every reviewer for *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* is left absolutely free to say what he will concerning a book. It is taken for granted that every reviewer understands the courtesies and amenities of civilized life, in other words, that he is a gentleman. It follows, therefore, that whatever he writes as a review is accepted at its face value as the honest expression of an honest conviction concerning the book.

If the author of the book feels that the review has not done him justice, he may make reply, if he wishes. What he says is sent to the author of the review. The reviewer is privileged to make rejoinder, if he is so disposed. That rejoinder is then sent to the author of the book, and he has a second opportunity to reply to the reviewer. These three statements, two by the author of the book, one by the reviewer, are printed together in one issue. Both reviewer and author, in this way, have two opportunities to express themselves about the book. The incident is then regarded as closed. So far as I know, this is the regular practice of periodicals of all kinds.

It ought to be of interest to readers of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* to know that the instances during the last fifteen years in which authors have asked for an opportunity to reply to a review, or have expressed dissatisfaction with a review, could easily be counted on the fingers of one hand.

One of the great pleasures of my work as editor of *THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY* lies in the fact that, over and over again, authors have gone out of their way to express to me their grateful thanks for my labors on their manuscripts. Such letters give one strength to go on with a task which, although it is in itself profoundly interesting, and though it seems to me of enormous importance and, potentially at least, of equally enormous value, is, none the less, burdensome in the extreme.

CHARLES KNAPP

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

Twenty-First Annual Meeting

Twenty-Second Annual Meeting

The Twenty-first Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held in Corcoran Hall, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on Friday and Saturday, May 6-7, 1927. The Association was fortunate to have the cooperation of The Washington Classical Club and The Baltimore Classical Club. Arrangements for the meeting had been made with great care and skill by Professor E. L. Kayser, Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements.

The programme was as follows:

Words of Welcome, Dr. William Mather Lewis, President of The George Washington University; Response, Professor C. W. E. Miller, The Johns Hopkins University, President of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States; Phormio the Magnificent, Miss Edith R. Godsey, McKinley High School, Washington, D. C.; Latin in Virginia During the Colonial Period, Mrs. Philip W. Hiden, Newport News, Virginia; The Oxford "Smalls" and Other Matters, Miss Mildred Dean, Central High School, Washington, D. C.; The Misuse of Sacred Things at Rome, Professor Eli Edward Burriss, Washington Square College, New York University, New York City; The Sortes Vergilianae, Miss Helen Archer Loane, High School, Hammondon, New Jersey; Is There an Africitas?, Sister Wilfrid, Trinity College, Washington, D. C.; The Wealth of Aristophanes, Professor C. W. E. Miller, The Johns Hopkins University; A Dramatization of a Greek Myth, Professor Thomas B. Chetwood, S. J., Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.; Simplified Readings—Their Use and Their Abuse, Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Centurio Romanus—"A First-Class Fightin' Man", Professor Charles S. Smith, The George Washington University; Modern Sculptors in the Greek Tradition (Illustrated), Professor Walter R. Agard, St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland; The Literary Value of Cicero, Vergil, and Ovid, Mr. Edward Lucas White, The University School for Boys, Baltimore, Maryland; Fees to Roman Teachers, Professor S. L. Mohler, Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Remarks on the Teaching of Vergil, Dr. Bessie R. Burchett, The South Philadelphia High School for Girls, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Dancers and Professional Entertainment in Greco-Roman Egypt (Illustrated), Professor Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., Washington Square College, New York University, New York City; The New Excavations at Corinth (Illustrated), Dr. Theodore Leslie Shear, Princeton, New Jersey.

The officers elected for 1927-1928 were as follows: President, Miss Mary B. Rockwood, Western High School, Baltimore, Maryland; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University, New York City; Vice-Presidents, Professor Edward G. Schaubroth, University of Buffalo, Buffalo, New York, Professor Ernst Riess, Hunter College, New York City, Mr. Charles W. Blakeslee, Senior High School, Long Branch, New Jersey, Professor George Depue Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Miss Mildred Gooding, High School, Wilming-

ton, Delaware, Professor Herman L. Ebeling, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, St. Alban's School, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following Report, which was adopted by unanimous vote:

Whereas, the Twenty-first Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States has been of great interest and value to all who have attended it, and

Whereas, the officials of The George Washington University, The Washington Classical Club, and The Baltimore Classical Club have shown every courtesy in entertaining the Association, and

Whereas, the papers read have been interesting in subject-matter and effective in presentation, and

Whereas, the success of the meeting has been largely due to the administrative sagacity of the President, Professor C. W. E. Miller, and to the untiring energy, thorough understanding, and constant devotion of the Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp, therefore be it resolved

That the hearty thanks and appreciation of the Association be extended to our several hosts for their delightful hospitality, especially to Professor E. L. Kayser, Chairman of the Committee in Charge, his associates on the Committee, and his Secretaries, to those who have contributed papers, and to the officers of the Association, in recognition of this memorable meeting.

The substance of the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer was as follows:

On April 15, 1926, the balance to the credit of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, current check account, was \$565.81. There was received, during the year, the sum of \$2,439.10. The total in this fund was thus \$3,004.91. The expenditures were \$2,403.24. The balance on April 30, 1927, was \$601.67.

On April 15, 1926, the balance to the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, current check account, was \$880.30. The receipts during the year were \$5,090.87. The total in the fund was thus \$5,971.17. The expenditures were \$5,286.63. The balance on April 30, 1927, was \$601.67.

To The Classical Journal 450 subscriptions for Volume 22 were transmitted. 103 subscriptions for Volume 22 were sent to Classical Philology.

The total assets of the Association on April 30, 1927, were as follows: The Classical Association Account, \$1,425.06; THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY Account, \$2,012.73; The Classical Journal Account, advance subscriptions, \$127.50; Classical Philology Account, advance subscriptions, \$80.10; Emergency Fund, \$550.50—a total of \$4,201.49.

These assets took the following forms: in The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York City, \$1,352.18; Corn Exchange Bank, Tremont Branch, New York City, \$2,049.31; Liberty Loan Bonds, \$800.00—a total of \$4,201.49.

The Twenty-Second Annual Meeting of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States was held in McCosh Hall, Princeton University, on Friday and Saturday, May 18-19, 1928, with the cooperation of The New Jersey Classical Association. The arrangements were in charge of Professor F. L. Hutson, Chairman of the Local Committee.

The programme was as follows:

Words of Welcome, Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Response, Miss Mary B. Rockwood, Western High School, Baltimore, Maryland, President of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States; The Latin Cento, Especially the Vergilian Cento, Miss Ruth Witherstine, University of Buffalo,

Buffalo, New York; Humor in Herodotus, Mr. A. G. C. Maitland, Washington Square College, New York University, New York City; The Ships at Nemi, Mr. John F. Gummere, William Penn Charter School, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Catullus 4—Was Catullus's Phasellus a Racing-Yacht?, Professor George Dwight Kellogg, Union College, Schenectady, New York; A Grammarian's Funeral, Mr. Paul Elmer More, Princeton University; Vergil, Aeneid 7.8-9—Vergil as an Observer of Nature, Miss Mary E. Campbell, Hunter College, New York City; The Delphic Maxims in Emblem Literature, Professor Eliza G. Wilkins, Hood College, Frederick, Maryland; The City of Latinus, Professor Catharine Saunders, Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York; Studies in Homeric Litotes, Professor Francis P. Donnelly, Saint Andrew-on-Hudson, Poughkeepsie, New York; The Art of Terence, Professor L. Arnold Post, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania; Eheu! Miser Piscis!, Mr. W. S. Eldridge, West Philadelphia High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The Four Phaedras (of Euripides, Seneca, Molière, d'Annunzio), Mr. Francis J. Raska, Central High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; The High Adventure, Miss Edna White, William L. Dickinson High School, Jersey City, New Jersey; Symphosius and the Latin Riddle, Mr. Raymond T. Ohl, Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania.

The officers elected for 1928-1929 were as follows: President, Professor Ernst Riess, Hunter College, New York City; Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp, Barnard College, Columbia University; Vice-Presidents, Professor Edward G. Schaubroth, University of Buffalo, Professor Casper J. Kraemer, Jr., Washington Square College, New York University, Mr. Charles W. Blakeslee, Senior High School, Long Branch, New Jersey, Professor George Depue Hadzsits, University of Pennsylvania, Miss Mildred Gooding, High School, Wilmington, Delaware, Miss Mary L. Breene, Peabody High School, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Professor Herman L. Ebeling, Goucher College, Baltimore, Maryland, Mr. Stephen A. Hurlbut, St. Alban's School, Washington, D. C.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following Report, which was adopted by unanimous vote:

The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, at the conclusion of its Twenty-second Annual Meeting, desires to express its cordial and appreciative thanks to all those who have in any way contributed to its success: to those who presented papers and to those who took part in the discussions; to the retiring officers, who have given during the past year their devoted service, and, in particular, to the Secretary-Treasurer, Professor Charles Knapp, to whose whole-hearted effort so much of the value of these meetings is, and has been, due; to the Princeton Theological Seminary, which has generously opened Alexander Hall to the members of the Association; and, finally, to Princeton University, for the privilege of meeting in these delightful surroundings, and to its Committee, Professor F. L. Hutson, Professor Shirley H. Weber, and Professor Holmes V. M. Dennis, upon whom has fallen the burden of the arrangements which they have most graciously made.

The Committee feels also that it is fitting for the Association to extend to Dr. Andrew F. West, whose illness has prevented his presence with us, its cordial best wishes, and its hopes for his speedy recovery.

The substance of the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer was as follows:

On April 30, 1927, the balance to the credit of The Classical Association of the Atlantic States, current

check account, was \$601.67. There was received, from all sources, during the year, the sum of \$2,175.07. The total in this fund was thus \$2,776.74. The expenditures were \$2,124.81. The balance on May 10, 1928, was \$651.93.

On April 30, 1927, the balance to the credit of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, current check account, was \$684.54. The receipts during the year were \$6,214.80. The total in the fund was thus \$6,899.34. The expenditures were \$5,877.53. The balance on May 10, 1928, was \$1,021.81.

Special attention is called here to the fact that an important item of the receipts in THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY account was the sum of \$895.50, contributed by members of the Association, and by subscribers to THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY, in answer to a special appeal for contributions to the Emergency Fund, sent out in the months of April and May, 1928.

493 subscriptions to The Classical Journal, Volume 23, calling for a payment of \$616.25, were transmitted. 101 subscriptions to Classical Philology, Volume 23, calling for a payment of \$269.67, were transmitted.

The total assets on May 10, 1928, were as follows: The Classical Association Account, \$1,494.21; THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY Account, \$2,386.60; The Classical Journal Account, advance subscriptions, \$123.75; Classical Philology Account, advance subscriptions, \$88.11; Emergency Fund, \$559.50—a total of \$4,652.17. The assets took the following form: In the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, New York City, \$1,407.07; in the Corn Exchange Bank, Tremont Branch, New York City, non-checking account, \$406.00; in the Corn Exchange Bank, Tremont Branch, New York City, checking account, \$2,039.10; Liberty Loan Bonds, \$800.00—a total of \$4,652.17.

CHARLES KNAPP

REVIEWS

A Study of the Causes of Rome's Wars from 343 to 265 B.C. By John William Spaeth, Jr. Princeton (1926). Pp. 69.

Dr. Spaeth's monograph, A Study of the Causes of Rome's Wars from 343 to 265 B.C., a Princeton University dissertation, is a fine piece of research. To trace the deeper motives and fundamental causes from which Rome's early wars, the wars before the first conflict with Carthage, resulted, is the chief aim of the book (5, 9).

The contents are as follows:

Preface (5); Table of Contents (7); Introduction (9-14); I. The Samnite Wars (15-27); II. The Latin War (28-37); III. Wars with the Etruscans (38-47); IV. Wars with the Gauls (48-53); V. The War with Tarentum (54-63); Conclusion (64-65); Bibliography (66-69).

In the Introduction the author discusses causal factors that lead to war between nations. He is, however, keenly aware of the fact that causes cannot be arranged in categories (12), and therefore the list he offers is far from being complete (14). In his analysis of ancient historians who were concerned with a proper treatment of causes of war Dr. Spaeth singles out Thucydides and Polybius, but gives—rightly—the palm to Polybius for his consistency in terminology (9-10). Other historians, Livy, Appian, Dionysius, etc., historians, who, as is known, were more eager to appeal to public taste and interest than to adhere to rigid standards of historical writing, offer little on the subject of causes (11). From them Dr. Spaeth draws

statements of facts (12) which are to assist him in reaching his conclusions.

Polybius¹, says Dr. Spaeth (10), makes a sharp distinction between (a) fundamental causes, (b) secondary or alleged causes, and (c) actual beginnings of war (10). A similar basis has been adopted by Dr. Spaeth in his present study (11).

The three Samnite Wars, which Dr. Spaeth regards (26) "as one long contest interspersed with periods of truce...", form the contents of the first chapter. The *spiritus movens* of these wars was neither the problem of overpopulation on the part of the Samnites nor imperialistic tendencies on the part of the Romans. These wars broke out as a natural consequence of the inevitable conflict of national interests which excluded a peaceful settlement and the coexistence of the two peoples (26-27).

Chapter II deals with The Latin War. The consistent progress of Rome's aggressive policy was likely to cause a good deal of trouble in Latium, especially when the implications of Roman policy, which aimed at complete sovereignty in Latium, became unmistakably clear. The Latins, therefore, had to check Roman aggression in order to defend their independence, which was thus threatened. The essential cause, therefore, of the Latin War was "the conflict of political interests in Latium..." (37).

The different factors that led to the Etruscan Wars are discussed in Chapter III. In the earlier stage of the wars, the war with Veii (406-396 B.C.) had an economic basis, for it involved the control of the river-traffic on the Tiber and of trans-Tiberine trade routes (39). The fundamental cause of the later wars (343-265 B.C.) lay in the fact that into the quarrels which were the outcome of internal strife in Etruria Rome was brought, on the one hand as supporter of the aristocratic class and its traditions against the plebs (44, 47), on the other by the political ambitions entertained by some Etruscan leaders, who dreamed of regaining the ancient grandeur of Etruria (46, 47). In these later wars there was no economic issue at stake (46).

Chapter IV gives an account of the Wars with the Gauls. In these wars the Romans were actuated by the motive of selfdefence alone, while the impulses of a primitive people to secure booty, and new homes, and thus "to reap the fruits of a richer civilization" (53) were responsible for the Gallic invasion of Roman territory. Thus these wars lack political significance (53).

The fifth and last chapter deals with The War with Tarentum. Here Dr. Spaeth subtly traces the implications of Roman policy toward Tarentum, and sketches Tarentine politics as well. The Romans tried to strengthen their sovereignty, the Tarentines to defend their interests (these were partly economic, partly political). The conflicting interests of the two peoples,

which admitted no compromise, were the fundamental cause of the war (63).

The causes, then, of Rome's wars from 343-265 B.C. were, with the exception of the Gallic Wars, political in character.

Dr. Spaeth had a difficult subject, difficult because the sources are colored and thus unreliable, are inadequate. Yet by the precision and the critical discrimination with which he handles his source-material Dr. Spaeth copes excellently with his problems.

HUNTER COLLEGE,
NEW YORK CITY

JACOB HAMMER

The Vigiles of Imperial Rome. By P. K. Baillie Reynolds. Oxford University Press, American Branch (1926). Pp. 133. 7 Plates, 3 Plans. \$3.

The conditions of public safety in ancient Rome were appalling. Robberies, burglaries, and brigandage on the one hand, and sweeping conflagrations on the other were frequent occurrences, since down to 6 A.D. no fully developed fire or police department was in existence in the metropolis. How the practical Romans, with their genius for organization, could live without these essentials of municipal life one is at a loss to understand. But they had to wait for them until Augustus, after several unsuccessful attempts to cope with this disastrous situation, presented them with the corps of Vigiles, whose members were destined to perform the duties of both firemen and policemen till the time of the disintegration of the Roman Empire.

The corps consisted of seven cohorts. Its members were originally recruited from freedmen; later, however, enlistment in the corps was thrown open to men of free birth.

In a small volume, *The Vigiles of Imperial Rome*, Mr. P. K. Baillie Reynolds, Lecturer in Ancient History at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, undertakes to discuss the organization, the life, and the duties of the Vigiles. The contents of the book are as follows:

Preface (3-5); Contents (7); List of Illustrations (9); Bibliography (11); List of Abbreviations Used in the Foot-Notes (12); Introduction (13-16); I. Preliminary Experiments. The Establishment of the Force by Augustus (17-29); II. The Office of the Prefect of Vigiles (30-42); III. Stations and Excubitoria (43-63); IV. Conditions of Service. Officers and N. C. O. s (64-93); V. Equipment and Duties. *Sebaciaria*, *Vexillatio* at Ostia (94-115); Recreation and Religion (116-121); Appendices A, B, and C (122-130); Index (131-133).

The author asserts (Preface, 4) that he combined the material scattered in periodicals and monographs into a comprehensive essay, adding the new information derived from the recent excavation of the barracks of the Vigiles at Ostia. One wishes that this were, in truth, the case. Had the author glanced at the articles *Vigiles* and *Quinqueviri* in Friedrich Lübker, *Reallexikon des Klassischen Altertums*, 1110, 880 (Leipzig, Teubner, 1914), he would have found there several works and articles with which he seems to be not at all familiar. In an essay on the Vigiles it is absolutely necessary to consult such works as O. Karlowa's

¹Since the publication of Dr. Spaeth's dissertation at least two discussions of Polybius have appeared. The first was written by the late Professor Carl Wunderer, *Polybios, Lebens- und Weltanschauung aus dem Zweiten Vorchristlichen Jahrhundert* (Leipzig, Dieterich, 1927), the second by Professor E. G. Sihler, *Polybius of Megalopolis*, in *The American Journal of Philology*, 48(1927), 38-81.

Römische Rechtsgeschichte (Leipzig, 1885)¹, and the topographical works of H. Jordan and Ch. Hülsen (instead the rather obsolete work of Preller, *Die Regionen der Stadt Rom* [Jena, 1864] is constantly quoted).

In Chapter I Mr. Reynolds discusses the attempts of the Republican government to check lawlessness and conflagrations by maintaining a *familia publica* under the supervision of *Tresviri Nocturni*, and by means of private fire-brigades maintained by wealthy aediles (18-19). He goes on to analyze the unsuccessful efforts of Augustus in this direction, which ended in the establishment of the seven cohorts of Vigiles, and in the division of the city into fourteen *regiones*; each cohort was responsible for the safety of two *regiones* (20-23). As the result of the scarcity of both literary and epigraphic evidence, little, however, is known of the Augustan Vigiles. Since the epigraphic evidence is more abundant in the second and the third centuries, the author proceeds to examine it; he is therefore fully justified in calling this essay (5), "An Account of the Third-Century Vigiles".

The Vigiles were under command of the Praefectus Vigilum, a man of equestrian rank, appointed by the Emperor. To the history and the development of this office Chapter II is devoted.

The Vigiles were quartered in seven *stationes* (barracks) and fourteen *excubitoria* (guard-houses). All of these are of later date than Augustus (25, 43). The problem of their sites is taken up in Chapter III. Here I miss mention of Christian Hülsen's article, *Die Topographie des Quirinals* (Rheinisches Museum 58 [1894], 379-423, especially 417, note 1) and of the article *Regiones*, in Pauly-Wissowa, *Real-Encyclopädie der Classischen Altertumswissenschaft*, Zweite Reihe, I, 1, 480-486, especially 484 (Stuttgart, J. B. Metzlersche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1920).

Chapter IV, on the conditions of service, officers, etc., is almost entirely based on the works of Kellermann, *Vigilum Romanorum Latercula Duo Coeli-montana* (Rome, 1835), and of Alfred von Domaszewski, *Rangordnung des Römischen Heeres* (4; see also the Bibliography). While the author is discussing (71) the numerical strength of a cohort, he refers to Rodolfo Lanciani, *Ancient Rome in the Light of Recent Discoveries*, 228 (Boston, The Houghton Mifflin Company, 1889). The exact reference is 229, and the number of men in the fifth cohort for 205 A.D., as given by Lanciani, is 1045, not 1043 as counted by the author. Incidentally we may note that the author could have mentioned the chapter on the Police and Fire Departments in Lanciani, *Ancient and Modern Rome*, 96-108, especially 98 (in the series entitled *Our Debt to Greece and Rome* [Boston, Marshall Jones Company, 1925; now published at New York, by Longmans, Green and Company]).

Three problems occupy Chapter V: (a) The equipment and the duties of the Vigiles (94-101); (b) *Sebaciaria* (103-107); and (c) *Vexillatio* at Ostia, the only extra-urban duty of the Vigiles (107-115). As fire-fighting equipment each cohort had two *siphones*, or

fire-engines. A description of them is to be found in Hero, *Pneumatica* 1.28. In note 3 to page 95 we read: "For discussion as to the date of Hero *vide* Introduction to Teubner Text. He is generally supposed to have lived in the third century B.C." This view is questioned by many; compare W. Christ, *Geschichte der Griechischen Literatur*², II, 1, 284 (Munich, Beck, 1920): "...so geht der neueste Herausgeber W. Schmidt mit seiner Lebenszeit bis in die Mitte des 1. Jahrhunderts n. Chr. herab"³. In an article entitled *Heron von Alexandrien*, which was published after Mr. Reynolds's book appeared, in *Hermes* 62 (1927), 80-105, Professor Edmund Hoppe maintains that Hero wrote before Vitruvius and Posidonius of Rhodes, and advocates (103-104) 150-100 B.C. as the period of Hero's activity³.

The duty of *sebaciaria*, for which no proper explanation has as yet been found, is known from the graffiti on the wall of the *excubitorium* of the Seventh Cohort (102). Several explanations offered by various scholars, e.g. "illuminations by tallow-candles—held by the Vigiles on public festivals connected with the Imperial cult..." (104), a nightly round of lamp-lighting, the duty of carrying lights on nightly patrols, or patrols of a special nature (105-106), are examined by Mr. Reynolds. He himself suggests (106-107) that "...the meaning of *Sebaciarius* must be a man who carries a tallow light, and that '*sebaciaria fecit*' is a way of saying 'performed the duty of a *Sebaciarius*: ... <it> was some night duty of considerable danger, of more danger perhaps to the lantern-bearer, from his exposed position, than to the rest of the force ..."

Since the barracks of the Vigiles at Ostia have been fully excavated, the author gives us a detailed description of them. These barracks had an Augusteum reserved for the cult of the Emperors. In connection with this, reference could be made to a dissertation, *The Cults of Ostia*, by Dr. Lily Ross Taylor (Bryn Mawr Monographs, Volume XI: Bryn Mawr, 1912). In Chapter 2 (46-56) Miss Taylor discusses the cult of the Emperors at Ostia. Compare also *Ostia: Historical Guide to the Monuments*, by Guido Calza, translated by R. Weeden-Cooke, 18-21, 102-105 (Milan and Rome, Bestetti e Tumminelli, 1926. See THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 20.213).

The main part of Mr. Reynolds's book closes with Chapter VI, on the Recreation and Religion of the Vigiles. Since "The religious practices of the Roman army form a highly specialized study with which I am not competent to deal..." (117), the chapter may therefore be considered a mere sketch or outline.

With all its shortcomings this essay is of great value. Since no other book in English on the Vigiles is available, students of Roman institutions will surely appreciate Mr. Reynolds's effort to supply the desired information, especially since the material is presented in very clear and pleasing form.

HUNTER COLLEGE,
NEW YORK CITY

JACOB HAMMER

²For the literature of the controversy see *ibidem*, note 2.

¹A more recent work is that of B. Kubler, *Geschichte des Römischen Rechts* (Leipzig, 1925).

³Professor Hoppe's view has been challenged by Miss Ingeborg Hammer-Jensen, in an article entitled *Die Heronische Frage*, in *Hermes* 63 (1928), 34-47.

Oxford Devices



Bring Results in the Classroom---

Latin Review Book. The fundamentals of Latin in tabular, graphic form, from pronunciation to Caesar. A real "bird's eye view" of the subject. For use with the basic text *throughout the course*.

First Year Latin Notebook Pad. Just published. The first and only thing of its kind. Punched and perforated, it contains complete material for building in a loose-leaf cover a First Year Latin Note-book, including vocabulary, forms, and syntax. Four kinds of sheets, each in a different color: (1) declension sheets, (2) conjugation sheets, (3) vocabulary sheets, and (4) rule sheets. *Let the pupil build his own review book.*

Latin Vocabulary Notebook. A masterpiece of orderly arrangement where the pupil can from day to day collect the basic material of his first year work. He learns as he collects and classifies and *builds his own review book*. Space for Vocabulary (including derivatives), Rules, and Word Lists.

Latin Prose Notebook. The first and only thing of its kind. Guaranteed to improve results in Latin prose. Valuable introduction with suggestions to teacher and pupil and model pages. Alternate heavy and light lines for corrections. Check-up list on each page for pupil's use in checking work or teacher's use in indicating errors by number.

Latin Prose Translator. A useful and effective device for eliminating mistakes in Latin prose that are due to carelessness. The pupil *writes out* all the steps to his translation.

Latin Verb Blanks. Pad for writing out an entire Latin conjugation or designated part of it. Leads to *verb mastery*.

Latin Verb Drill Sheets. Pad for writing out answers to forty miscellaneous random questions concerning any given verb form. *Excellent for drill.*

IN PRESS

Drill Exercises in Latin
How to Translate

USE THE



COUPON

OXFORD BOOK CO.

111-5th Avenue
N. Y. C.

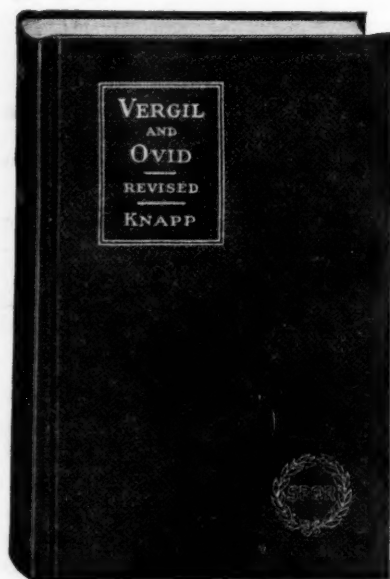
Send for examination (billed on approval; complimentary if adopted) the items checked below:

- ☐ Latin Review Book
- ☐ Latin Prose Notebook
- ☐ Latin Vocabulary Notebook
- ☐ Latin Prose Translator
- ☐ Latin Verb Blanks
- ☐ Latin Verb Drill Sheets
- ☐ First Year Latin Notebook Pad
- ☐ Drill Exercises in Latin
- ☐ How to Translate

Name.....

Address (School).....

Look forward now to the Bi-millennial (2000th) Anniversary of Vergil's birth to be celebrated in 1930. This new "anniversary edition" is an indication of the increasing interest in the life and work of the great poet.



KNAPP'S VERGIL REVISED

Just Published

(September, 1928)

The Standard Edition

For twenty-eight years Knapp's Vergil has been accepted by the Latin teachers of the country as the standard classroom edition of the Aeneid. Now, in the light of his many additional years of study and experience, and of the wide use of the book in thousands of Schools, Professor Knapp has made this revision.

New Plates

The book has been entirely reset, and printed from new plates.

Twelve-book Edition
Books I-VI complete, and extensive selections from Books VII-XII. 848 pages, \$1.96.

Six-book Edition, with Ovid.
Twelve selections from the *Metamorphoses*.

Text editions for class use supplied free.

New Sections in the Introduction

Added introductory material stresses more fully the literary character of the work. Illustrations from English poetry are used.

New Illustrations

There are many more illustrations than in the old edition—all of them from ancient, authentic sources.

SCOTT, FORESMAN AND COMPANY
CHICAGO ATLANTA DALLAS NEW YORK